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5. Saffron Oil.
6. Extraction of Jasamin, Narcissus and Lilac essences.
7. Shimin Oil (Scent).
8. Casein preparation.
9. Paints and Varnishes.
10. Honey Purification.
11. Black board chalk Manufacture.
12. Starch Manufacture.

The famous Silk Industry of the State continued to function although its [288] output experienced a considerable fall in the latter half of the decade due to the extraordinary fall in the price of the silk.

Cottage Industries.—A peripatetic demonstration party employed by 472 ● Government has done useful work by introducing improved fly-shuttle looms 654 and teaching new patterns and designs to the village weavers. The solicitude of Government for the improvement and welfare of the cottage workers is sufficiently exhibited by the handsome grant of Rs. 75,000 sanctioned for granting small loans to the workers. Further proposals for State aid to industries and establishment of an industrial and commercial bank are also under consideration of the Government.

Birthday Exhibition.—The holding of an annual exhibition at Srinagar 543 of the industrial and Agricultural products of the State on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' birthday has served to give a wide publicity to the ingenuous arts and manufactures through the large mass of visitors who annually flock to the Happy Valley to escape the rigorous heat of the plains as also to enjoy the beauties of nature in Kashmir.

The Department has prepared a Statistical Atlas for the State and is 473 engaged in bringing out other useful publications such as the Statistical Abstract, Development Map and a Commercial Directory. A clear proof of the spread of industrial atmosphere will be found in the formation of the following five Joint Stock Companies during the decade while formerly the business on Joint Stock System was much less known than practised in the State:—

	Share Capital. Rs.
1. The Dogra Commercial and Industrial Company Limited, Jammu ...	300,000
2. Jammu and Kashmir Commercial Syndicate Limited ...	50,000
3. The Lakshmi Trading Company Limited, Srinagar ...	25,000
4. Kashmir Textiles Limited, Srinagar ...	100,000
5. Apna Limited, Srinagar ...	20,000

241 The second drawback viz. lack of adequate marketting facilities due to the hilly nature of the country and remote situation of districts which are connected with the exporting centres by means of bridle paths also considerably impedes the advancement of agriculture as the agriculturist does not get a fair return for his labour. Moreover, as the work is conducted at present there is a horde of intermediaries who intercept a major portion of the profit and while the agriculturist gets very little the consumer has to pay much more. The intermediaries cannot be swept off one and all as they are an essential part of the modern business organism but their number can be considerably lowered by better organisation for marketting of produce. Much in the end depends upon the human factor, however. The people who look to Government for solving all their troubles financial or otherwise, have not yet learnt the A. B. C. of self-reliance and are very poor stuff for advancing the cause of a particular business. Self-reliance and ability to make a combined effort are pre-requisites of success in every field and agriculture is no exception. "The improvement of agriculture must in the first place be the work of the agriculturists themselves", (League of Nations, Report and Proceedings of the World Economic Conference 1927, Volume I page 52).

*162 472 **194. Industry.**—Is still near the cock-crowing in the State. The countries of the world are usually divided into two classes viz. Industrial and Agricultural. In the latter class custom and status predominate over competition and contract: there is uneven distribution of the population in various occupations due to agriculture monopolising the field. Small scale industries with little capital exist, credit is undeveloped and usury prevails. As will be seen from the table given in para. 189 of this chapter industry claims only 9 per cent. of the total earners compared to 73 per cent. of the first sub-class. And even this weak fabric of industry is mainly reared by the shoemaker, potter, barber, blacksmith, carpenter, flour grinder, weaver, dyer, tailor and scavenger and others of the kind, who—thanks to the caste system—are so wedded to their profession that they cannot shake it off entirely. Were it otherwise the structure of industry would crumble to pieces. The cause of this low proportion may be found in several factors notably competition of machine-made goods which attract by their cheapness and make the indigenous worker's calling more and more precarious. A change has also set in in the tastes of the people due to the impact with Western civilization. All this has told heavily upon the number of village artisans who find it unremunerative to engage in their hereditary calling and desert it in favour of agriculture, thus adding to the concentration on land progressively, and as a conclusion "the economics of a country which depends to so great an extent upon agriculture must be unstable" (Montagu-Chelmsford Report).

*162 **195. Transport.**—Engages only 1 per cent. of the total earners. The total workers under this head are composed of 8,923 earners and 462 working dependents. Transport by air is non-existent in the State and the 4 male earners shown under this group are undoubtedly immigrants. Transport by water and road play most important parts. The former has a total of 3,927 earners and 292 working dependents. The largest number is reported by the Kashmir Province where the navigable Jhelum and a net work of other streams and lakes make transport of goods from place to place by water easy and cheap. In the Jammu Province which is hilly, the rivers are tempestuous and do not offer any large scope for this form of transport. The Chenab, for instance, allows boats to ply after it has entered Akhnoor but even here and beyond it the boats are only ferry boats and do not serve as connecting links between different towns. In the rainy season again the rivers are so turbulent that all navigation comes to a stand still.

The strength of 512 earners in the Jammu Province out of a total of 8,923 is thus easily understood. The Frontier Districts which beat even the Jammu Province in their hilly character have no earners under this head at all. Even the small number in the Jammu Province is made up of labourers employed on rivers and canals and other persons employed in harbours, docks etc. It was stated in Chapter III that the natives of Mirpur district are found generally in the

[Errata: read "over", cf. errata sheet, p. 370 category 116 -- Analyst]